

was the only occasion that a member of this genus was seen throughout the tour.

As Vultures are exceedingly scarce in Morocco, and members of the Family Corvidæ, apart from the Raven, almost equally scarce, it may be worth recording the presence of *Neophron p. percnopterus* and the Moorish Magpie (*Pica pica mauritanica*), both of which were seen between Tadla and Khenifra, on the Marrakesh–Azrou road, and nowhere else on any part of the extensive route traversed. Red-rumped Swallows (*Hirundo daurica rufula*) were seen hawking along the battlements of the city walls at Marrakesh, and are known to nest in the vicinity in the Great Atlas Region.

Considering how scanty is the literature on Morocco, and how imperfectly the distribution, status, and dates of passage-migrants are known, it is hoped that the above records may be worth recording.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN showed a series of slides from Morocco and the Province of Oran, western Algeria, and made some remarks on the avifauna of these areas.

Lt.-Col. W. A. PAYN also made some remarks on the birds of Tangier.

MESSRS. RUDYARD BOULTON and JACK VINCENT sent the following description of a new race of *Prinia* :—

***Prinia flavicans bihe*, subsp. nov.**

Description.—Differs from typical *P. f. flavicans* (Vieillot, Enc. Meth. ii, p. 438, 1820 : Namaqualand, S. Africa) in having the upper parts distinctly darker, the pectoral band blacker, and the flanks not uniform in colour with the breast, but more greyish-olive. [The type and three specimens from Mulonde have been compared with a series from Bechuana-land.—R. B.]

Distribution.—The central plateau of Angola.

Type.—In the British Museum. Adult male collected by Rear-Admiral H. Lynes, C.B., C.M.G., and J. Vincent at

Vouga, 5800 ft., Bihé, Central Angola. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1931.12.21.94.

Measurements of the type.—Total length in flesh 145, wing 53·5, tail 61, culmen from base of skull 13, tarsus 22 mm.

Remarks.—This new race, which comes from the high plateau of the Bihé district in Central Angola, extends the range of the species to an area far removed from any previous record. The type-specimen had gonads subsiding after recent breeding, and was shot in short scrub at the edge of the large "bulubulu" prairies which are characteristic of the Angolan plateau. Bihé is pronounced "B-A."

Colours of the soft parts.—Irides pale raw sienna; bill black; feet ochreous flesh; claws darkish sepia.

Mr. N. B. KINNEAR sent the following description of a new race of *Apalis* :—

***Apalis thoracica youngi*, subsp. nov.**

Description.—Very similar to *Apalis thoracica murina* Reichenow, but differs from that race in the slaty-grey colour of the upper parts and the absence of the olive-yellow on the rump, abdomen, flanks, and crissum.

Distribution.—From Vipya to Nyankhowa, Northern Nyasaland.

Type.—Female collected by C. W. Benson at Vipya, 6000 ft., Northern Nyasaland, on May 8, 1935. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1935.10.9.5.

Measurement of the type.—Wing 52, culmen from base 15, tail 45, tarsus 21 mm.

Remarks.—Seven specimens measured and examined. Wing 48–52, tail 45–49, culmen from base 15, tarsus 21–22 mm. Two examples from Vipya have an indication of the olive-green coloration on the rump, abdomen, and thighs. It is important in this genus to compare specimens in similar plumage, as the colour of the head and back vary considerably according to abrasion and fading.

This race is named in honour of the Rev. W. P. Young, who sent the first examples to the Museum, but owing to the worn state of the plumage it was not possible to make any of his specimens the type.